

A Path Through the Records – The Ancient Lunar Dome

Part 5 of 5

2026-06-10 Dr. Graeme Innes

The author acknowledges the inspiration of The Other Side of Midnight podcasts with Richard C. Hoagland and the website <https://www.enterprisemission.org>.

In Part 4 of this article, the dome was viewed in the extreme-ultraviolet (EUV) and x-ray region of the electromagnetic (EM) spectrum, at a position in space away from the earth-moon system. Part 5 looks at the far side of the moon, seen briefly with the flyby of Artemis II. Advice about avoiding the dome ruins is also given for future missions planning to land on the lunar surface.

Artemis II Data

A rare glimpse of the far side of the moon was publicized on 6 April 2026, as the crew of Artemis II used state-of-the-art photographic equipment to capture images and transmit a few of them to earth in near real-time. The sensitivity of the onboard digital cameras enabled faint illumination from the background zodiacal lighting to be detected, revealing more of the lunar dome optical properties.

Over the past year, several major comets have passed through the inner solar system, releasing millions of tons of micron-sized dust particles. These scatter and polarize the ambient sunlight, causing the background glow in Fig. 1, where the camera is pointed towards the eclipsed sun. The dust also provides reflected light from behind the camera, faintly illuminating the dark lunar surface, Fig. 2.



Fig. 1 Brightened image of the moon looking towards the eclipsed sun, showing hazy zodiacal lighting against the blackness of space.

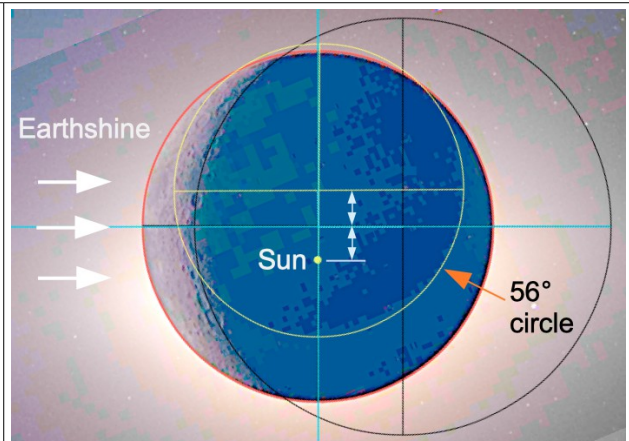


Fig. 2 Enhanced and rotated closeup of Fig. 1 showing offset circular light patterns on the lunar disc.

To appreciate the physical situation involved with Fig. 2, a side view of the 3D geometry is depicted in Fig. 3. Artemis II was roughly 5,000 miles (8,000 km) from the moon and positioned slightly away from a perfect alignment of the moon and sun. The moon occupied an angle-of-view of about 25 degrees in the camera frame, while the eclipsed sun occupied about 0.5 degrees (shown to scale in Fig. 2).

The earth was located outside the left border of the frame and supplied enough earthshine to light up a crescent on the lunar surface, as seen from Artemis II. The rest of the lunar surface was illuminated by

the zodiacal light from behind the camera, **plus one more lighting effect**. Something was causing an offset 56 degree circle to appear on the lunar disc, with the offset distance and direction equal and opposite to that of the eclipsed sun.

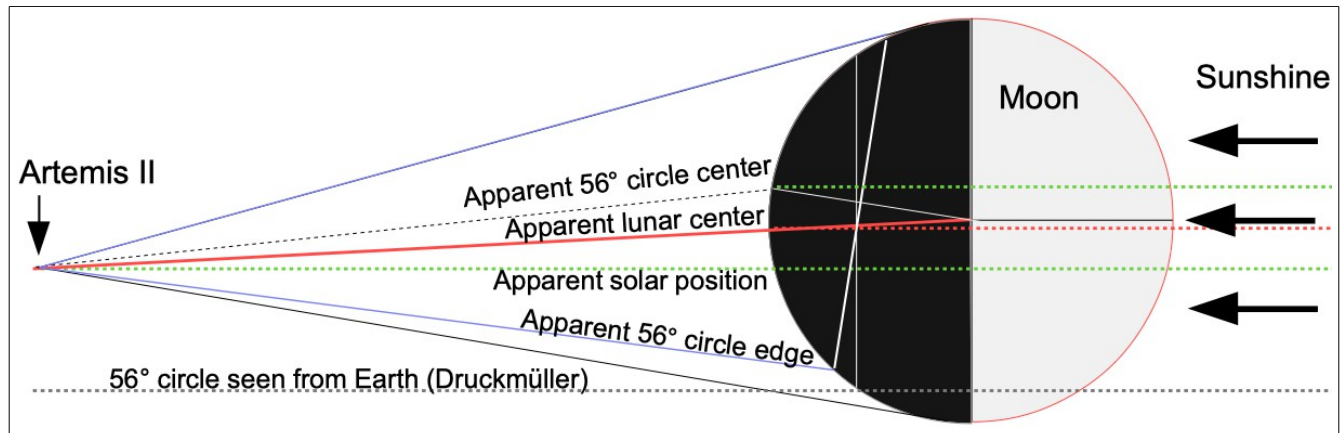


Fig. 3 Side view of the features detected in Fig. 2, showing lines-of-sight.

The 56 degree circle is a familiar feature of the eclipsed moon as seen from earth under polarized earthshine, Fig. 4 (see Part 2 of this article series). It is an optical signature of glass, which has a critical angle of about 56 degrees and which appears as a circle with radius $\sin(56^\circ)r_{\text{lunar}} = 0.83r_{\text{lunar}}$. For angles less than critical, Fig. 5, the glass is transparent to incoming light. Beyond the critical angle, reflection occurs, thus hiding features that lie beneath the glass.

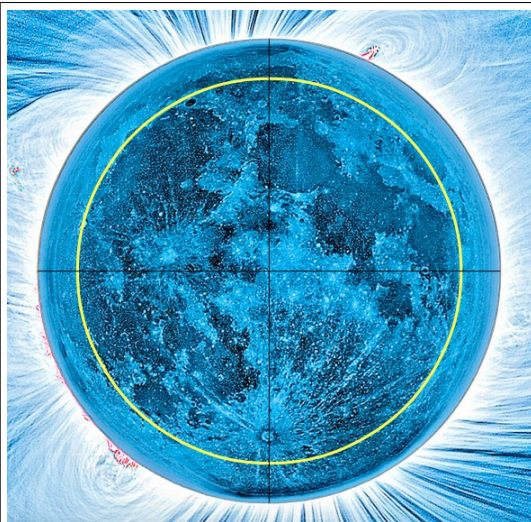


Fig. 4 Druckmüller 2008 eclipse, with 56 degree reference circle ($0.83r_{\text{lunar}}$).

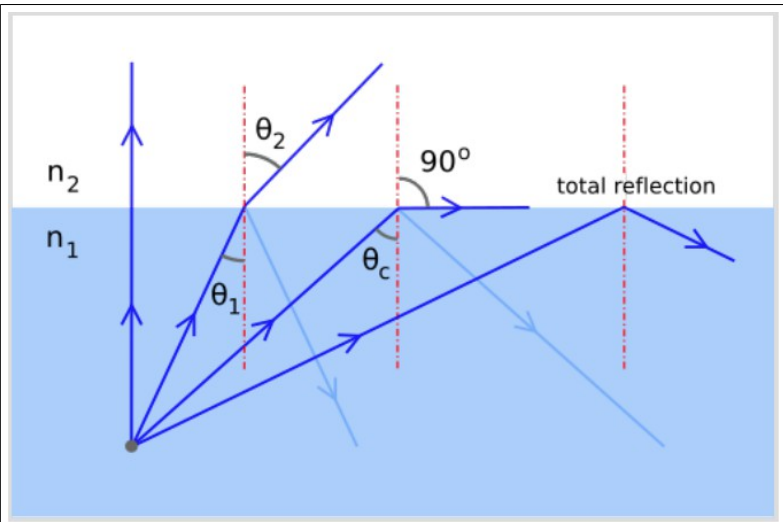


Fig. 5 Transition from optical refraction to reflection with increasing angle of incidence (Credit: Wikipedia).

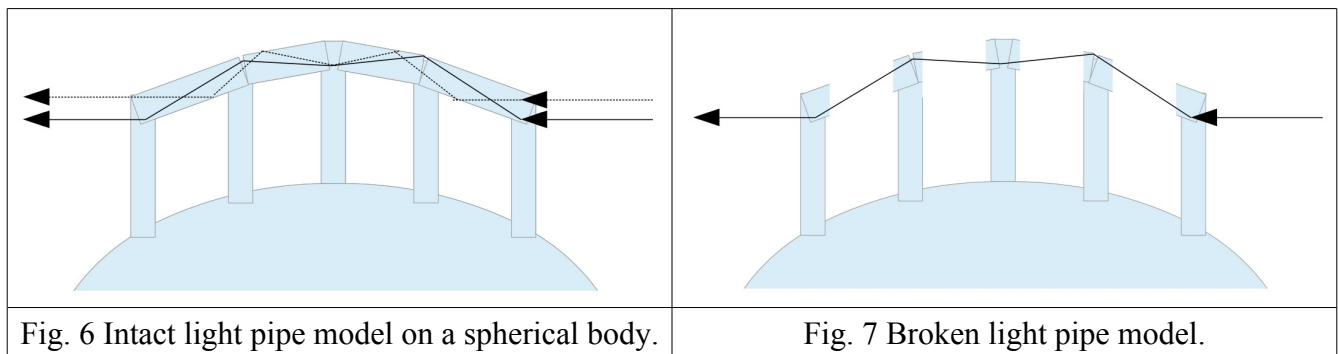
The Artemis II camera did not have prior information about the sun's position when Fig. 1 was acquired. In fact, the original image was arbitrarily rotated with respect to that position and offset from the lunar center by about 2.5 degrees of viewing angle. Thus, the **precise mirror alignment** of the 56 degree circle with the solar location, Fig. 2, had to be caused by the subject being photographed – the moon. The crisp edge of the circle is also inconsistent with illumination from the hazy zodiacal lighting behind the camera. The only other light source was the apparent pinpoint-sized area of the sun – which was eclipsed!

The Light-Pipe Effect

The presence of a sufficiently tall glass layer surrounding the moon explains the offset 56 degree circle effect. Sunlight from the far side of the moon is guided by structures acting as light-pipes, Fig. 6. Since the lunar glass dome is in ruins after millions of years of meteoric erosion, only a weaker broken light-pipe effect will be operational today, Fig. 7. The surviving structures must still be taller than the rough lunar surface features, such as craters and mountains, else the lines-of-sight between structures would be blocked and a well-defined 56 degree circle effect could not exist.

At the 56 degree critical angle of incident light, the glass light-pipe structures change from internal reflection to transparent mode. Thus the area within the 56 degree circle does not hide the underlying lunar surface, which in Fig. 2 is illuminated solely by zodiacal lighting. This essentially repeats the observation made from a terrestrial viewpoint (Part 2 of this series), where a ghostly light-pipe illuminated ring surrounds a slightly darker and unobstructed area lit solely by earthshine, Fig. 4. Underneath the ringed area, the landscape is darkened due to cross-polarization of the earthshine.

The offset position of the Fig. 2 circle mirrors the apparent solar position because the incident light angle is preserved when specular reflection occurs, along with reversal of the travel direction away from the smooth surface. Since the rocky lunar surface only appears “specular” at radar wavelengths (Part 3 of this series), the rough lunar material must be covered by something much smoother – namely the glass panels and metal rebar detected at EUV and x-ray wavelengths (Part 4 of this series).



Advice for Future Lunar Missions

The cross-correlation of evidence over a wide range of EM wavelengths is undeniable – indicating that the moon is almost completely covered in the remnants of an ancient glass dome, built by a once extant civilization with sufficiently advanced technology. The bizarre rash of recently failed lunar landings, Figs 8 and 9, can largely be explained by unexpected physical encounters with the glass.

Only by vertical descent to the lunar surface, following a tunnel through the glass dome created previously by a large meteor impact, can future missions land successfully. The locations of such tunnels and larger clearings can be mapped in advance by UV surveys. Landing approaches at shallow angles to the surface will greatly increase the likelihood of physical contact with the dome ruins, with resulting damage to the craft.

Real-time detection of the dome materials for navigational and landing purposes is best performed with radar, as used on the highly successful Apollo missions. The laser detection technology used on recent

missions suffers the drawback of multiple backscatter signals from the glass, thus confusing the navigation system. In that scenario, the onboard computer cannot calculate the true altitude, leading to a slower-than-expected descent rate whereby the fuel runs out before touchdown, causing a crash landing.

Finally, the material composition and extreme age of the dome is confirmed by analysis of lunar soil samples, such as those from Apollo 17 used to date the formation of Shorty crater. Within that same crater, the remains of what appears to be robotic technology were photographed, Fig. 10. It seems NASA got a rare find and has more recently been able to download ancient photos stored by such technology – **of the intact dome with blue horizon**, Fig. 11.



Fig. 8 Japanese lander and broken engine, 2025.

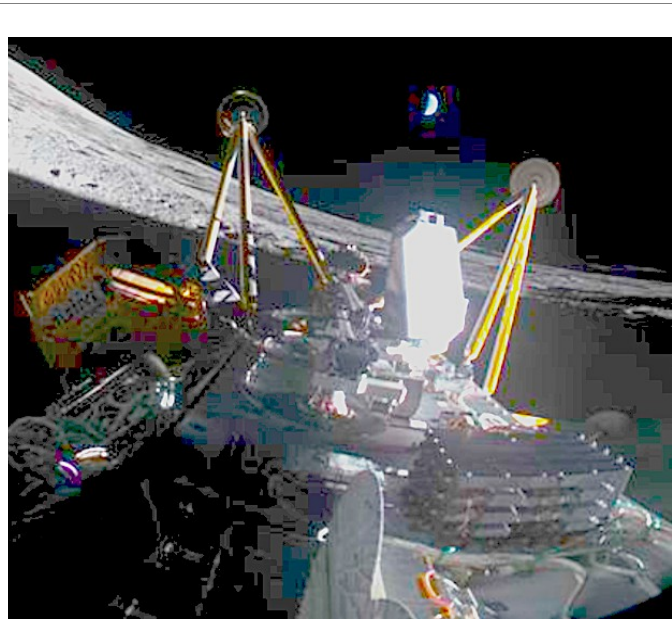


Fig. 9 Crashed Intuitive Machines lander, 2025

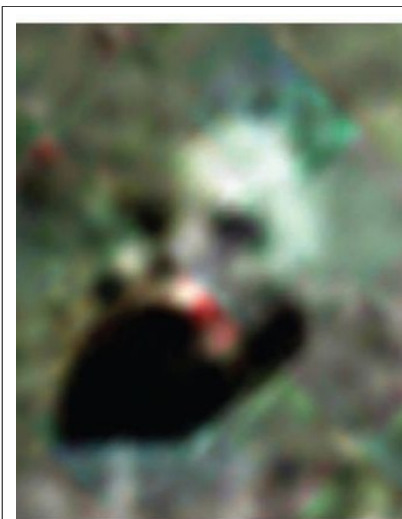


Fig. 10 “Robot head” inside Shorty crater, 1972.

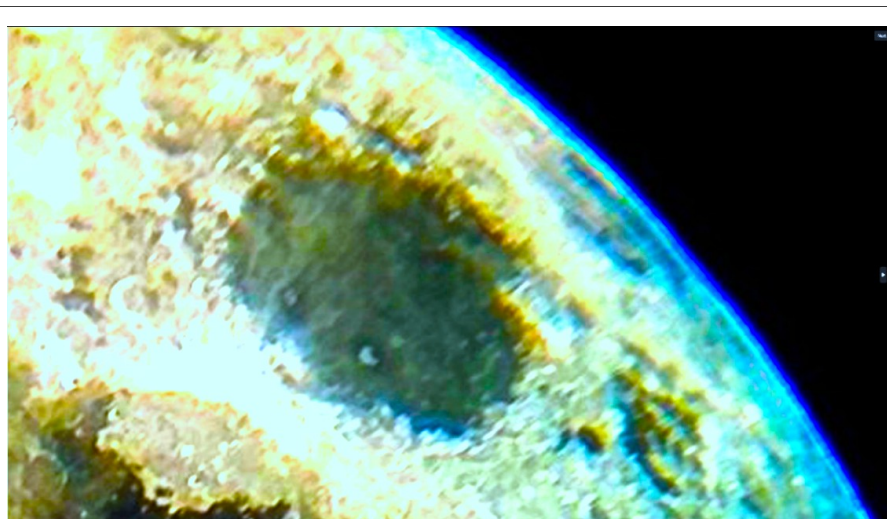


Fig. 11 Retrieved image of the intact lunar dome of yore. Note the blue lunar horizon and green vegetation on the terraformed moon.

A short video with additional lunar dome data is posted at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LPNM6_BO7y4.

Time of Reckoning

Now that you have read the 5 parts of this article series, take a moment to review Part 1:

- Do you still subscribe to the “dead grayscale model” of the moon, or has that illusion been shattered?
- Are you still holding on to the historical cultural assumptions that earth humans are alone in the universe and are the pinnacle of creation?
- Do you now begin to realize that someone else once existed who had the technology to build a massive glass dome surrounding the entire moon?

“You will know the truth, and the truth will set you free.” (John 8:32)